

## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

ROBERTSON C. MATTHEWSON

EDITOR

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-Class matter.  
Semi-Weekly—Issued Tuesdays and Fridays.

## Subscription Rates:

Per Month ..... \$ .35 Per Month, Foreign ..... \$ .35  
Per Year ..... \$3.50 Per Year, Foreign ..... \$4.00  
Payable Invariably in Advance.

CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

FRIDAY ..... MARCH 24

## HAWAII AND STATEHOOD.

Hawaii and her desire for statehood is coming in for considerable mention in the mainland press, some of it complimentary, much of it jocular. The Christian Science Monitor affects to consider the claim of Hawaii a serious one, provided Porto Rico secures priority of admission. "Hawaii, like Porto Rico, would like to come in as a State," says that paper, "and, if Porto Rico should be admitted, there would be no good reason for excluding Hawaii, or even Guam."

This is a hard one on the introducer of the statehood measure, but an even harder one comes from the Press, of Grand Rapids, Michigan. That paper does not credit the legislature of this flourishing group with being up to date. Says the Press:

Hawaii wants to be a State, but it hardly seems as though Hawaii is strong enough to wrestle with a modern and up-to-date legislature. The Boston Morning Globe dismisses us with this:

So Hawaii wants to be a State, and also wants the navy department to name the next battleship Hawaii. Man wants but little here below, and gets mighty little, as a rule.

The Worcester, Massachusetts, Telegram, sees in the granting of statehood to Hawaii an opportunity to reach out and annex Canada. The Telegram speaks kindly, saying:

Hawaii wants to be an American State and have a battleship named after it. The small group of islands in the Pacific holds many ambitious Yankees, and they have developed a good deal of wealth there and incidentally a great deal of employment for the natives, so much of the latter that foreigners have been imported by thousands to do the work which the natives in great numbers scorned. Now the territorial legislature has passed a resolution calling on congress to make Hawaii a State and another one asking that a battleship of the navy be named Hawaii. There is no island State now, and perhaps Hawaii should be the first one to be admitted to the Union. It has caused a good deal less trouble and expense than any of the other islands which have been, in more or less degree attached to this republic. And it has paid more in business according to its territorial capacity than any other. The more this country spreads out the more the world seems to like to have it. If we become wide enough in States to embrace the Sandwich Islands that may give us a stronger lever to pry Canada away from old England, and if that is fair reasoning, the sooner Hawaii is made a State the better. Beside that extra battleship may be needed to fight for the dominion of the north.

In the same mail that brings these clippings comes the official report of the last Mohonk Conference, at which W. R. Castle took occasion to set Editor-in-Chief Abbott of The Outlook on the right tack concerning the territorial status of Hawaii and also to say something about statehood for the Islands. His opinion is that Hawaii is not ready for promotion now nor for some time to come. At the conference, he said:

I am not here to advocate statehood for Hawaii. I know very well from my acquaintance, my lifelong residence there, my knowledge of affairs at present, that Hawaii is not fitted for statehood today, and I hope it will not come at present, but I believe in the logical sequence of events Hawaii stands today in line for statehood without any enabling act on the part of congress—I mean an act to permit it to get into line for statehood. There must be an enabling act if statehood comes, but that will not be granted for many years to come. Congress has the power to delay statehood, but not to entail or abridge the rights gained by the contract of annexation. Some have claimed that congress has the right to vary and even destroy these rights, but I think that right does not exist.

## WASHINGTON AND MEXICO.

Nothing the Taft administration had done in two years has succeeded so well in making the entire world take notice as has the sending of an army to the Mexican border. Of course the calling of the extra session of congress took the breath of many Washington lawmakers away and was noted at Ottawa and incidentally in London as an evidence of President Taft's purpose to use his utmost efforts to ratify the Canadian reciprocity agreement. However, the chancelleries of Europe cared very little about the extra session of congress, beyond a possibility of obtaining some advantage to their own countries by pressing the argument of the most favored nation. But they did care when an army of 20,000 men was moving in a fashion that might betoken an ultimate aim of conquest.

The developments have emphasized at Washington the opinion that after all the Mexican government has been only a little stronger than its many sister republics. There is no public sentiment in Mexico and no class from which it can be expected. The Diaz government has been a dictatorship, supported by a small junta. Essentially it has been like the government of Nicaragua or a dozen other countries in that quarter of the world, except that the dictatorship has been more stable and probably has made more for the material prosperity. And there seems to be little question that after the Diaz government falls—the opinion in Washington seems to be that the collapse is inevitable before many weeks—its successor will be a government very similar as to its organization, whose success will depend largely upon the strength of the few men dominating the armed forces.

Mexico, Brazil, Chile and Argentina have been the examples, leading optimists to believe that a republican form of government was being ushered in in Central and South America. But it is not sure by any means that the days of government by revolutions and through elections held under armed supervision, have passed. Perhaps one should not link Mexico with the South American republics in such comparisons but essential conditions are very much the same in all of them.

The prompt enforcement of the Monroe doctrine in connection with these revolutionary uprisings is become a notable feature. During the last ten years we have insisted that European nations should keep away and they now insist upon our policing the perturbed republics, whenever foreign interests are endangered. And it seems as though such protests were made in case of Mexico, notwithstanding qualified statements to the contrary. If Mexico is to demonstrate that there are no stable governments to the south, the future is full of "maneuvers" for our military forces in preventing revolutions from bursting business.

## PROPOSED VICIOUS MEASURE.

The amendment of the municipal act to provide that the road supervisor of Honolulu should be one of the elected officers of the city is something that everyone in the legislature having the best good of Honolulu at heart should combat vigorously. Whatever honorable motives there may be behind the amendment, the results of its passage cannot fail to be vicious. Honolulu has had trouble enough as it is with her last two road supervisors and their ignorant wasting of the public funds, but what has gone before would be as nothing compared with what might happen if the road supervisor were an official who could not be turned out of office at will and who would be independent of the supervisors, of the city engineer and, between elections, of the public at large.

The city wants fewer elected officials, not more.

The election of a road supervisor would throw the matter of road construction more than ever into politics. As things have been going on, until the last few weeks, about two dollars out of every three charged against road work have been wasted. With an elected supervisor, the taxpayers would be very lucky if they got a dollar's worth of road for every ten that was spent. Honolulu is taxed more than a hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year now for roads, and to turn that amount over to anyone responsible mainly to those he hires, would be to create a boss and give him the power to snap his finger at those whose money he would handle.

We look to the legislature to kill any such measure, should it come up, as is threatened.

## FRANCHISES AND GUARANTEES.

In considering the two or three applications for electric railroad franchises for Hilo, the legislative friends of that growing center of population should not lose sight of the fact that while an electric railroad would undoubtedly help the town, the matter of granting a franchise will not necessarily accomplish anything, while it may do appreciable injury. If any one of the various applicants has any backing, and the securing of a franchise will mean the commencement of actual work, the application deserves consideration. But, unless it can be demonstrated that there is something behind any one of the applications besides hot air and hope, to grant any one of them would be folly.

The Hilo Tribune, in a recent editorial, stated that the people of Hilo placed little faith in the ability of any one of the applicants to do anything with a franchise except peddle it for sale, or do just sufficient work to block others and hold strategic positions until bought off.

On the mainland, indiscriminate franchise granting has been the cause of much loss to the public. Mistakes are not necessary here. Before any franchise for any public service utility is given, the legislators should be shown that they are not being asked to vote away something extremely valuable without binding guarantees that the public is to receive something equally valuable in return.

Should there be any doubt in the matter, all the applications from Hilo should be refused for the present. It is better that the town do without a street railway for two years longer than that it should be saddled with a franchise on its streets given to anyone not in a position to supply the service the needs of the city will some day demand. It is not a question now of discouraging enterprise or of attempting to hold back the originator of a new scheme for the sake of someone else. The matter of a rapid transit system for Hilo has been talked about for years and could, very possibly, be talked about for two years more with ultimate benefit to the Hilo public.

## THE SHERIDAN'S CARGO.

It is a certainty that America has neither designs on nor stands in any fear of Japan in connection with the mobilization of the Texan army. A few days ago, the Manila correspondent of The Advertiser cabled the news that the transport Sheridan was to bring fifty thousand uniforms back to the mainland, uniforms that had been sent to Manila as a reserve supply. Yesterday came the cabled information that millions of rounds of ammunition and some thousand Colt's revolvers were also being withdrawn from the Manila stores. Certainly the war department is not withdrawing supplies from the Philippines if there exists the least suspicion that Japan is engaged in any plotting.

The bringing back of uniforms—to the number of fifty thousand—and the withdrawal of ammunition from the Philippines, does not lead to the idea, however, that Secretary Dickinson supposes the gathering on the Mexican border is going to be any picnic or any outing of only a few weeks. Twenty thousand men are not going to want fifty thousand service uniforms for maneuvers, neither are they going to shoot away three million cartridges at the butts.

The news of the return of this small arm ammunition, when it reaches the mainland, will recall the alarming articles recently published in the magazines by a high naval official to the effect that there was not available in the country enough powder to carry on even a minor war.

## FANNY CROSBY.

Mrs. Frances Jane Van Alstyne, known to all English-speaking people as Fanny Crosby, whose birthday anniversary is to be celebrated in this city today, is one of the foremost women of America, if not of the world. She is the author of over six thousand hymns, including many of the ones most familiar to churchgoers.

Her life is an example of what can be accomplished under the most tremendous difficulties. When six years old, total blindness came to her, as a result of the application of hot poultices to the eyes, administered in ignorant kindness during a sickness. For nine years the little girl lived in darkness, learning only what was taught her orally. When fifteen she entered a school for the blind and made wonderful progress, twelve years later being again at the institute as teacher in English grammar and rhetoric and Greek, Roman and American history.

Wherever English is spoken, there the hymns and the songs of this blind woman, ninety-one years old today, are sung. "Safe in the Arms of Jesus," and "Jesus Keep Me Near the Cross" are fixed in our Christian literature and these are only two of hundreds of familiar and loved songs that she has given to the world.

The general public, or at least that portion of it which makes round-the-island trips or desires to visit the Waialeale highlands for a change of air, will welcome the advent of The Kukui Tree, as E. P. Irwin has rechristened the Waialeale hotel. The necessity for a place, such as Mr. Irwin has reopened, exists and he deserves all the patronage his enterprise should bring him. As managers of the Hau Tree, at Waikiki, Mr. and Mrs. Irwin have demonstrated the fact that they know how. At Haualea, on the windward side of the island, is another first-class hostelry, of which A. C. Aubrey is the proprietor. This place, while small, is excellently conducted and should be better known than it is to the traveling public. In connection with the Haleiwa Hotel, the best known of all the country hotels in the Territory, these two cover the island and make possible a variety of outings, a wheel or afoot, not heretofore possible.

Lest it should be overlooked, we desire to call to the attention of those presumably collecting material for the Delegate to present in congress to back up his bill for the temporary suspension of the coastwise law, that Superintendent Pope of the department of education has been officially notified by the Matson Navigation Company that they "have never experienced any difficulty in selling all the accommodations we have on each trip to passengers paying their full fare." That is the kind of matter to back up our argument that, until there are more American steamers available, there should be nothing to prevent travel on any steamer between this port and those of the American mainland. Heretofore the Washington representatives of the steamship companies, including Matson's, have declared that there were always plenty of empty cabins.

Dr. Cantlie, a missionary in China, who takes an active interest in the movement to do away with the foot-binding custom, says that the hardest thing to overcome is the fact that little feet are "fashionable." "Why do your women bind their feet?" asks Dr. Cantlie of many of the leading Chinese he meets. "Why do your women wear corsets?" is the response he frequently receives. Of course, as the missionary explains, the things are hardly equal. The feet of the Chinese women are bound up when they are babies, and when they are not supposed to know better than to torture themselves for the sake of "fashun."

On the principle that we can not have too much of a good thing, let us hope that both the legislature and the supervisors pass their pure pol laws. What one law may overlook, the other may have in.

If the national guard officers of Hawaii do not hurry up they will miss something on the Mexican border.

Limantour appears to be making a noise like the health authorities of Honolulu after cholera broke out.

## Selfishness of Bachelors

London Mail:—Some outspoken remarks concerning selfish bachelors were made by the Rev. Dr. Hemphill of Tipperary at the conference of the Church of Ireland at Belfast yesterday. A woman of the farming class, he said, remarked to him the other day that the population was running very thin. He wondered what had come over the young men that they preferred patent leather boots and spats and a fortnight's "swelling" at the seaside, with a game of billiards every evening, to the joys of family life. Their wages would not allow both the fine clothes and a wife. They chose the clothes, and let some sweet girl pine out her life in maidenhood. They were wretched fellows who did not know in what true happiness consisted. Better the love of a sweet and pure wife than all the silk socks and gaudy waistcoats in the world. "Come back," said Dr. Hemphill, "to the simple life. Learn that true joy consists in woman's gentle love. This dreary bachelorhood is destroying you by making you selfish and destroying hers by robbing her of the husband and children God intended for her." He knew that things were dear, and that people expected more luxury than their parents had, but those expectations must be discouraged. "For God's sake," he concluded, "pitch away your tobacco, annual outing, your fine clothes, your club and whatever else makes such an inroad on your income that you cannot think of holy marriage. It is a glorious thing to be the father or mother of even the poorest family."

## HAWAII WANTS TO HAVE A PLACE

## INVITES REQUEST TO SEND A STONE FOR WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

Steps will presently be taken to call the attention of the Washington National Monument Society to the fact that the Hawaiian Islands, for setting into the great Washington monument at the national capital, would be responded to without delay.

At its recent annual meeting on February 22, the society issued invitations to the States of Washington, Idaho, Colorado and Oklahoma, to send memorial stones and on the theory that New Mexico and Arizona will be soon admitted to statehood, invitations were also sent to those Territories.

The Washington National Monument Society, under act of congress, is an advisory board charged with the duty of making recommendations to the secretary of war with regard to the Washington monument, the President of the United States being ex-officio president.

If the present plans go through, Prince Kalaniana'ole, Delegate to congress, will be asked to take up the matter of securing a request for a memorial stone from Hawaii from the monument society.

Forty States and sixteen cities are represented in the tablets, fifteen Masonic lodges, thirteen Odd Fellows lodges, seven lodges of Sons of Temperance, and numerous political organizations, debating societies and other organizations long since gone out of existence. The tablets represent, also, the fire departments of half a century ago, with their antiquated equipments, "The Oldest Inhabitants' Association" of Washington, D. C., "The Sons of New England in Canada," "Americans residing in Foo Chow, China, 1855," and other organizations of more or less historic interest. There are stones from Braddock's field, the battlefield of Long Island, the ruins of ancient Carthage, the Isle of Páros, Vesuvius, the Alexandrian library in Egypt, the tomb of Napoleon at St. Helena, the Parthenon, the chapel of William Tell in Switzerland, and from Japan, China, Siam and Brazil. The Cherokee nation also sent a curiously inscribed stone which was placed in a suitable place in the walls.

The idea of building the monument originated during Washington's lifetime, as early as 1783, and Washington himself is said to have selected the site afterward chosen. Nothing was done, however, until 1833, when the society now having the monument in charge was organized. Funds at first were raised by popular subscription, but later on congress took up the work and completed it. The cornerstone was laid in 1848. By 1852 the monument was 155 feet high. The funds were then exhausted, and the work halted until congress took it up in 1878. The monument was completed and dedicated in 1885, the orator being Robert C. Winthrop, who thirty-seven years before had delivered the oration at the laying of the cornerstone. The cost of the monument was \$1,300,000.

When, prior to the Civil War, work on the building of the monument was halted, the memorial had reached a height of 150 feet. Four feet more were later added, but taken down and

put up again when the work of construction in a park was taken up. It is supposed that the thirteen tablets on the stairway leading from the bottom to the top of the monument is at the 150-foot mark, and at indicating something of the impression which still prevails in the minds of many people regarding the number 13, it may be noted in passing that the thirteenth landing is the only one where no tablets in the wall have been placed. The several States of the Union, excepting those named above and a number of the foreign countries of the world have had tablets, suitably inscribed, set in place on the inside of the great walls, but none of them has seen fit to put one in place at this thirteenth landing.

The monument is 555 feet 5 1/8 inches high. It is fifty-five feet square at the base and thirty-four feet square at the top. The tip is of pure aluminum, to save the shaft from lightning. During many of the severe thunderstorms of the summer season the lightning plays vividly around this aluminum tip, but thus far without doing any serious damage to the monument.

The monument walls are fifteen feet thick at the base, and they taper to a thickness of eighteen inches at the top. The facing is of white marble and the interior walls of New England granite. The foundation of rock and cement is thirty-six feet deep and 186 feet square, for the monument was constructed on a small knoll in the center of what at one time was a marsh, filled with water most of the time, and during the summer overgrown with cattails and other water plants.

It is of course known that the monument is the tallest work of masonry in the world. It is exceeded in height only by the Eiffel tower, which is constructed of steel and is 984 feet above the ground.

The series of memorial stones begin at the 30-foot level and continue up to the 280-foot level. In all there are 179 of these stones, all containing tributes to the memory of Washington, and many of them notable for their beauty, elaborate carving or origin.

It is possible that the Sons of the American Revolution and the Hawaiian Historical Society may be enlisted in the proposition. There are many historic places around the Islands, many connected with the career of Kamehameha the Great, from which a suitable historic stone could be obtained.

## SHUFFLE SALARIES OF ISLAND MAGISTRATES

Certain amendments were made to H. B. 96 in the house yesterday which will please many and make a few sad. The bill regulates the salaries of the district magistrates and their clerks and the amendments accepted yesterday are as follows:

Honolulu magistrate to receive \$3000 a year instead of \$2300; first clerk, Honolulu court, \$135 instead of \$150 a month; second clerk, \$110 instead of \$125 a month; Wailuku magistrate, \$125 instead of \$100; Makawao magistrate, \$100 instead of \$85; Puna magistrate, \$90 instead of \$75; Lahue magistrate, \$100 instead of \$80, and Waiimea magistrate, \$90 instead of \$80 a month.

## PROMINENT CHINESE KAMAHA IS DEAD

MERCHANT CAME HERE FROM CHINA NEARLY SIXTY YEARS AGO.

F. C. Achong, a prominent Chinese merchant, died on Wednesday at his home in Vineyard street. He was born in China on October 17, 1833, and was therefore nearly seventy-eight years of age. He came to the Hawaiian Islands in 1854, and lived on various islands during his long residence. Three years ago Mr. and Mrs. Achong celebrated the golden jubilee of their wedding. He leaves surviving him a widow, Mrs. Maria Grant-Achong, and four children, who are B. C. A. Achong, J. C. A. Achong, Mrs. H. Wong Leong and Mrs. V. Chung Leong.

The funeral will take place on Saturday afternoon at three o'clock from the residence of Wong Leong, on Kamehameha IV. road. The body will be taken to the Roman Catholic Cathedral, and thence to the Catholic cemetery on King street.

## ONE CHARGE DROPPED IN THE SCHARLIN CASE

In the police court yesterday the charge of selling a poisonous drug without having a license to do so was dropped against N. Scharlin, whose arrest was made shortly after the steamship Lurline arrived here bringing freight consigned to him, in which 110 tins of opium were found by the federal authorities.

The case against him was dropped at the suggestion of the city attorney's department, a nolle prosequi being entered, but it is understood that Scharlin will be implicated with others in San Francisco under a charge of violating a customs law. This charge will probably be perjury, as the tins of opium were not included in the manifest, which carried only such items as dry goods, shoes and such.

United States District Attorney Breckons states that the perjury charge may be brought shortly. The main reason yesterday's case was not pressed was because the Chinese witnesses had suffered a lapse of memory since the arrest.

A play in blank verse written by the late Mrs. Julia Ward Howe in 1859, will receive its first production in Boston during the last week of March. The proceeds from the performance, which will be by professionals, will be added to the Howe memorial fund. The play, "Hippolytus," was originally written for Edwin Booth, but its production was delayed and finally abandoned.



## REST AND PEACE

Fall upon distracted households when Cuticura enters.

All that the fondest of mothers desires for the alleviation of her skin-tortured and disfigured infant is to be found in warm baths with

## CUTICURA SOAP

And gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment.

